

Schultern etwas mehr entwickelt, vor der Spitze die Seitenränder kaum ausgebuchtet. Limbus bedeutend schmaler als bei *augustus*, kräftig krenuliert, hellblau, seltener grünlichblau metallisch glänzend, an den Schultern die blaue Färbung nur wenig auf die Flügeldecken übergreifend. Diese dunkelrot, graugrün, selten etwas heller, nicht selten fast schwarz oder schwarz (ab. *nigripennis*), meistens matt, seltener etwas glänzend. Die primären Tuberkel schwarz, stark glänzend, von sehr verschiedener Entwicklung, meistens weniger zahlreich als bei *augustus*, in der ersten (medialen) Reihe in der Regel 8, nicht selten nur 6—7, meistens mit großen, oft sehr großen Zwischenräumen, aber durch feine Leisten untereinander verbunden. Es kommen aber auch Exemplare mit dichtgereihten primären Tuberkeln vor. Ihre Größe ist ähnlich wie bei *augustus*, doch sind sie meistens stärker erhaben und scharf gegen die Umgebung abgegrenzt, rundlich oder spitz oval, nicht selten sehr langgestreckt, kurze dicke Leisten bildend. Bei einem Exemplar bildet die mediale Reihe der r. Flügeldecke eine nur in der Mitte unterbrochene einheitliche dicke Rippe. Sekundäre Tuberkel sehr klein, meistens nur die Reihen neben der Naht von zahlreichen, dichtstehenden Tuberkeln, die 2., 3. und äußere Reihe meistens von äußerst feinen in welligen Linien den primären Tuberkeln folgenden, weniger dicht stehenden Körnchen gebildet, oder ähnlich wie bei *divus* fast ganz fehlend. Es kommen aber auch Stücke vor, bei welchen sämtliche sekundären Tuberkelreihen ebenso stark wie bei *augustus* entwickelt sind und von sehr zahlreichen, dicht stehenden Körnern gebildet werden. Bei dieser Form (ab. *sculpturatus* G. H.) ist auch der Grund der Flügeldecken viel rauher, dicht besetzt mit unregelmäßig gelagerten kleinen tertiären Körnern und kleinen runzeligen Erhabenheiten. Gewöhnlich ist die Oberfläche weniger rauh, die tertiären Körner spärlicher. Mitunter fließen die feinen runzeligen Erhabenheiten netzförmig zusammen, wodurch seichte Grübchen entstehen und die Oberfläche ein retikuliertes Ansehen erhält.

Unterseite schwarz, glänzend, Sternum schwarz, dunkelblau — hinten manchmal grünlich schimmernd, Episternen und Epipleuren der Vorderbrust, Episternen der Mittel- und Hinterbrust mit seidenähnlichem Glanz, dunkelblau oder schwarz mit blauem Schimmer oder ganz schwarz, selten mit purpurnen Reflexen, Sternum deutlich querrunzelig, Episternen fast glatt, Runzeln und spärliche Punkte fast immer kaum angedeutet (bei *augustus* fast ausnahmslos mehr oder weniger dicht golden, rotgolden oder goldgrün fein punktiert), Epipleuren der Flügeldecken ebenfalls wenig, nach vorne mehr glänzend, schwarz, vorne düster violett oder düster golden oder ganz violett, nach unten mitunter goldgrün. Bauchringe seitlich blauschimmernd, Hüftgelenke der Vorderbeine oft golden oder purpur-metallisch umsäumt.

Beine schwarz, glänzend, oft mit deutlichem blauem Schimmer, etwas schlanker und länger als bei *augustus*, Vordertarsen des ♂ nur wenig, doch deutlich verbreitert.

Länge des ♀ 36—46,5, des ♂ 40—48,5 mm.
Breite des ♂ 11,5—15,5, des ♀ 13—16 mm.
Fundort: Minkiang, Prov. Fokien.

Copt. augustus subsp. Ertli ist der von Bates beschriebenen und ebenfalls aus Fokien stammenden *augustus*-Form *ignimetalla* (Proceedings of the Zool. Soc. of London 1888, S. 381) nahe verwandt. *Ignimetalla* hat (wie Ertli ab. *nigripennis*) schwarze Flügeldecken und wie ab. *ignicorona* einen den ganzen Discus umfassenden feurig-goldroten Rand. Der Limbus der Flügeldecken ist breiter und goldgrün. Nach dem früher in der Meyer-Darcisschen Sammlung befindlichen, später in den Besitz R. Oberthürs übergegangenen Exemplar (eines der beiden der Bateschen Beschreibung zugrundeliegenden Typen) bilden die sekundären Tuberkel, ähnlich wie bei Ertli ab. *sculpturatus* dichte Reihen. — *Copt. marginithorax* H. Donckier de Donecel (Bulletin de la Soc. entom. de France 1915, p. 118/19) ist mit Ertli völlig identisch und daher als synonym zu bezeichnen.

57.92 (73)

Notes on Described Chalcidoid Hymenoptera with New Genera and Species.

By A. A. Girault.

Notanisomorpha particola new species.

Female: — Length, 1.90 mm.

Orange yellow, the wings hyaline, the venation dark, the following parts metallic blue: Head, pronotum (except laterad), scutum except laterad, axillae except lateral margin broadly, scutellum rectangularly (except lateral margins and, narrowly, the distal margin), propodeum, postscutellum and the dorsum laterad of it (except a transverse area just cephalad of the propodeum), lateral margins of abdomen narrowly and a rather broad median stripe on abdomen from a little out from base to near apex (this stripe is nodular). Antennae black; ventral third of scape and distal club joint yellowish white. Pedicel slightly longer than wide at apex; funicle not compressed, 2½ times longer than wide, 4 not quite twice longer than wide; club 1 as long as funicle 4, 2 with a distinct terminal nipple, subequal to the pedicel. Mandibles 6-dentate. Propodeum of moderate length, the spiracle round, very small, near the cephalic margin, no carinae nor sulci. Marginal vein four or more times longer than the stigmal, the latter slightly over half the length of the postmarginal. Parapsidal furrows a third complete from cephalad. Axillae much advanced. Pronotum conical. Thorax densely scaly punctate. Abdomen depressed, a little longer than the thorax.

Described from one female from Jacksonville, Florida (Ashmead).

Type: Catalogue No 19999, U. S. N. M., the specimen on a tag, the head, caudal tibiae and a fore wing on a slide.

Elasmus floridensis new species.

Female: Length, 3.00 mm.

Somewhat like *marylandicus* but the abdominal markings about reversed: Thus, between the proximal and distal green portions there are four cross stripes, all incomplete, the first mostly complete and close

to the basal green, the second a little shorter (disto-proximad), the third a transverse spot, the fourth a round mesal spot which is farther from the distal green than the first is from the proximal. The latter is longer than in *marylandicus* but not quite twice the length of the first cross-marking. Legs as in *zigzag* except that the middle of the dorsal edge of the hind femur is narrowly metallic green. Funicle 1 somewhat longer than 3, over $2\frac{1}{2}$ times longer than wide. Head with the usual punctures. Mandibles 6-dentate. Fore wings with an indefinite brownish cloud against the end of the marginal vein. Spurs on caudal tibiae dorsal interlacing to form linear areas of yellow. Tegulae partly white. Hind femur partly green near center of ventral edge. Scape yellow, rest of antennae black.

From two females in the U. S. N. M., taken at Jacksonville, Florida.

Type: Catalogue No. 20000, U. S. N. M., a female on tag. Paratype-1 female on tag, a fore wing and the head on a slide.

Elasmus pulex new species.

Female: Length, 175 mm.

Like *varius* Howard but the fore wings are distinctly infuscated (from base out to apex of venation except caudo-distad), the dorsal abdomen is metallic except an orange stripe across a short distance out from base (shorter than the basal green stripe) and an ovate orange area which fills the disk slightly distad of the middle and whose broad end is proximad; also the legs are all pale except the dorsal edge of caudal coxa, the same of caudal femur and the middle coxae. The mandibles are 6- and 7-dentate in *varius*, here also. Scape pale, dusky along its dorsal edge. Pedicel twice longer than wide, longer than funicle 3 nearly, the latter subequal to 2, 1 about thrice longer than wide. Head punctate in both species. Black spines on caudal tibiae, dorsal aspect, forming two very elongate diamonds which are subequal and end to end. They form three parallel wavy lines in *varius*. Compared with the type of the latter.

From one female captured October 24, 1915 by sweeping grass in forest, Prince George County, Maryland.

Type: Catalogue No. 20001, U. S. N. M., the specimen on a tag, the head on a slide.

Family Encyrtidae.

Subfamily Encyrtinae.

Tachardiaephagus thoracicus new genus and species of the Ectromini. Genotype.

Female: — Length, 1.45 mm.

Orange yellow, the wings slightly, uniformly embrowned, the following parts dark metallic green-blue: The head, pronotum, cephalic fourth or third of scutum (except laterad), abdomen and an irregular yet broad stripe across scutellum between middle and apex. Antennae brown yellow, the club black. Venation yellowish. Body very finely scaly, the scutum and scutellum with moderately dense, short pubescence from numerous minute punctures. Axillae distinctly separated for a short distance.

Pronotum transverse, distinct. Scutellum obtuse

at apex. Scape long and slender, not reaching the cephalic ocellus; pedicel about thrice longer than wide, longer than funicle 1 by a little, the latter subequal to 2 and longest, each $2\frac{1}{2}$ times longer than wide, 3 longer than 4 by a little, twice longer than wide, 6 slightly longer than wide. Club wider than the funicle and about half its length. Mandibles as in *Anagyrus* but the apex of the second tooth is considerably concaved. Face inflexed, the scrober long, approaching above. Frons not prominent, moderate in width. Cheeks nearly as long as the eyes. Head (cephalic aspect) round. Marginal vein twice longer than wide, subequal to the postmarginal (or a little shorter), the stigmal somewhat longer, well developed. Oblique hairless line distinct, the cilia numerous proximal of it. Abdomen short, triangular, depressed.

Described from four females on tags in the U. S. N. M., labelled „Type No. 13242, U. S. N. M., E. E. Green, Ceylon. From *Tachardia albizziae* Green“.

Type: Catalogue number as above and a slide bearing a fore wing and a head.

Subfamily Aphelininae.

Marietta leopardina Nietner.

The tarsi are 5-jointed, the antennae 6-jointed. Venation as in *Perissopterus* and this genus is the same as *Perissopterus*. General color dull yellow; legs spotted (middle legs-femur with a very long spot about middle and a small double spot near apex, all ventrad; tibia with three faint rings accented above, the first near base, the other two not far apart and not far distad of middle; spur black, distal third white; tarsi black, joints 3 and 4 silvery white). Scape black above, pedicel also and at apex; otherwise silvery; club 1 with distal half silvery white; 2 with a silvery annulus between middle and apex; club 1 a half longer than wide, subequal to the pedicel. Ovipositor valves projecting slightly, black. Scutellum with its distal margin black. Caudal femur with four round spots laterad, two central and opposite, the caudal tibia marked about as the middle one except that the basal band is represented by the dorsal spot alone. Abdomen black above and spotted. Wings as in *Perissopterus* but mutilated beyond the venation.

From a mutilated specimen in the U. S. N. M., labelled the above name and „Ceylon, E. E. Green. From *Tachardia lobata* Green“.

The very poor original description of this species of course leaves in doubt whether the foregoing specimen is really it but the crude figure and the description agree in general and there is but little doubt in regard to the genus.

Coccophagus perflavus new species.

Female: — Length, 0.55 mm.

Uniformly golden yellow, the wings hyaline, the venation pale yellow. Pedicel subequal to funicle 1 which is about twice longer than wide and a half shorter than either 2 or 3. Club well-defined, a little wider than the funicle, its joints about as long as funicle 1. Proximal tarsal joint long. Fore wing uniformly ciliate, with an obscure, not quite complete, hairless line from the base of the marginal vein, the latter somewhat shorter than the submarginal, the

stigmatal oblique, short. Marginal fringes of the fore wing short, only somewhat longer than normal (by far not a sixth the greatest wing width). Caudal wings short, pointed, where broadest with about four or five lines of discal cilia, its caudal marginal cilia four fifths as long as its greatest width. No postmarginal vein.

What seems to be the male has the pronotum (except laterad), a large marginal area on abdomen out from base and not quite the distal half of the abdomen (except at apex), black. The pedicel is globular, the flagellum striate and filiform, the club joints subequal and longest, thrice longer than wide, the funicle joints twice longer than wide, longer than the pedicel.

Described from a single pair on a slide labelled „From *Lecanium corni*, Madison, Wisconsin, June 23, 1915. F. A. Fonton“.

Type: Catalogue No. 20 002, U. S. N. M., the above specimens on a slide.

Coccophagus bifasciaticorpus new species.

Female: — Length, 1.60 mm.

Exactly similar to *javensis* Girault except that the propodeum is entirely black in the dorsal aspect (not as in the other species, out to the spiracle and cephalad of the latter only), funicle 1 is slightly shorter than the others and the pedicel is longer, slightly longer than the funicle joints, a half longer than wide (subglobular in the other species).

The male is similar except that a little less than half of the abdomen is black, the pedicel subglobular, the flagellum filiform though thick and its joints subequal (except the pedicel) and each somewhat longer yet not more than a half longer than wide; flagellar joints strongly striate.

Described from one male, eighteen females on a slide labelled „From *Lecanium hemisphericum* on fern, Cape Town, Africa, March, 1898. C. P. Lounsbury.

Type: Catalogue No. 20003, U. S. N. M., the above specimens on a slide.

Ablerus americanus new species.

Female: — Length, 0.60 mm., excluding the ovipositor which is extruded for a third the length of the abdomen. Dark metallic green, the knees, tips of tibiae, tarsi, distal half of pedicel, distal third of club and funicles 2 and 4 silvery white; also the vertex. Fore wings infuscated in general as with *chionaspidis* Howard but the long proximal infuscation is uniform, its distal margin more obliqued caudad, the tuft of black hairs at the apex of the marginal vein is longer and compacted and the distal cross-stripe is a little different in shape and does not (caudad of middle) project to the apex where (in *chionaspidis*) there is a narrow apical marginal stripe. Caudal wing embrowned lightly from base to apex of the venation. Also, in this new species the marginal fringes of the fore wing appear a little shorter than with the other species. Funicle 1 subequal to 2 and 4, a little longer than the pedicel, over twice longer than wide, 3 somewhat longer than wide.

Described from one female on a slide labelled „From *Aspidiotus uvae* Comstock on grape, June 14, 1911, Washington, D. C.

Type: Catalogue No. 20004, U. S. N. M., the above specimen.

Family Cleonymidae.

Cheirpachus obscuripes Brues.

The same as *Cheirpachus brunneri* Crawford and as the female of what passes in North America as the European *colon* (agreeing with European specimens, a pair, so labelled and in the U. S. N. M., and also with two males, „*Cheirpachys quadrum* Westwood, Vosges“). but the males of *obscuripes* and *brunneri* differ much in color from the male of the *colon*, the legs being metallic (in *colon* bright reddish yellow except most of the caudal coxa and the abdomen has a reddish yellow stripe across near base and rather broad). Also, the American species has shorter funicle joints (males, only).

In the U. S. National Museum there are specimens of *colon* (comparing males only) from Morgantown, W. Virginia and Chapel Hill, North Carolina and a male reared from *Scolytus rugulosus* Ratzl.

A male of *obscuripes* from the same insect, Champaign, Illinois (Accession No. 16076, Illinois St. Laby. Nat. Hist.).

In both species, the marginal vein is distinctly shorter than the submarginal.

Family Pteromalidae.

Merisus subapterus Riley.

Caudal tibial spur single. Mandibles 4-dentate. Antennae 13-jointed with two ring-joints; pedicel somewhat longer than funicle 1 (which is slightly longer than wide and longest); 2 slightly wider than long, the others subequal, a little shorter than 2. Scape long and slender. Male antennae uniformly yellowish but otherwise the same but the flagellar joints are all slightly longer except 1 which is quadrate. Wings minute, mere colorless scales. As in *Merisus*. From the types in the U. S. N. M.

Entomologische Neuigkeiten.

Der Samen von *Tamarix nilotica* hat manchmal die Eigenschaft zu springen, zu hüpfen. In solchen Fällen beherbergt er die kleinen Larven der Curculionide *Nanophyes maculatus*. Die Sprünge erreichen eine Höhe von 5 und eine Weite von 8—10 cm. Bis dahin war diese springende Eigenschaft nur von einigen Tortriciden-Räupchen bekannt, die ebenfalls in Samen leben.

Schwärme der *Anosia plexippus* wurden am 30. August 1915 bei Arnes in Iowa und am 18. September bei Waterman, De Kalb County, Illinois, beobachtet. Das erste Datum ist ein außergewöhnlich frühes.

Die Eichengallen von *Dryocosmus australis* haben im Dép. Var Liebhaber in Gestalt von Vögeln, ohne daß es bisher gelungen wäre, die Art festzustellen. Sie durchlochen entweder die Blätter, um zu den Gallen zu gelangen, oft auch werden diese, stets von oben her, ihres Inhaltes beraubt. — Bisher war unsere Blauweise als Gallenräuber bekannt.